

KIN

KINOCUP. *n. f.* [*king and cup.*] A flower
June is drawn in a mantle of dark grafs green, and upon
his head a garland of beets, *kingpins*, and maidenhair. *Peach.*
Fair is the *kingcup* that in meadow blows,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows. *Gay.*
KINODOM. *n. f.* [from *king.*]
1. The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a monarch.

You're welcome,
Most learned, reverend sir, into our *kingdom*. *Shaksf.*
Moses gave unto them the *kingdom* of Sihon, king of the
Amorites, and the *kingdom* of Og, king of Bashan. *Num. xxxii.*
2. A different class or order of beings. A word chiefly used
among naturalists.

The animal and vegetable *kingdoms* are so nearly joined,
that if you take the lowest of one, and the highest of the
other, there will scarce be perceived any difference. *Locke.*
3. A region; a tract.

The wat'ry *kingdom* is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia. *Shaksf. Merch. of Ven.*
KINGFISHER. *n. f.* A species of bird.

When dew refreshing on the pasture fields
The moon bestows, *kingfishers* play on shore. *May's Virgil.*
Bitterns, herons, sea-gulls, *kingfishers*, and water-rats, are
great enemies to fish. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

KINGLIKE. *adj.* [from *king.*]
KINGLY. *adj.* [from *king.*]
1. Royal; sovereign; monarchical.

There we'll sit,
Ruling in large and ample empery,
O'er France, and all her almost *kingly* dukedoms. *Shaksf.*
Yet this place

Had been thy *kingly* seat, and here thy race,
From all the ends of peopled earth, had come
To reverence thee. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
In Sparta, a *kingly* government, though the people were
perfectly free, the administration was in the two kings and
the ephori. *Swift.*

The cities of Greece, when they drove out their tyranni-
cal kings, either chose others from a new family, or abolished
the *kingly* government, and became free states. *Swift.*
2. Belonging to a king.

Why liest thou with the vile
In loathsome beds, and leav'st the *kingly* couch
A watch-cake to a common 'larum-bell? *Shaksf. H. IV.*
Then shalt thou give me with thy *kingly* hand,
What husband in thy power I will command. *Shakspeare.*

3. Noble; august.
He was not born to live a subject life, each action of his
bearing in it majesty, such a *kingly* entertainment, such a *kingly*
magnificence, such a *kingly* heart for enterprizes. *Sidney.*
I am far better born than is the king;

More like a king, more *kingly* in my thoughts. *Shaksf.*
KINGLY. *adv.* With an air of royalty; with superior dignity.
Adam bow'd low; he, *kingly*, from his state
Inclin'd not. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

His hat, which never vail'd to human pride,
Walker with reverence took, and laid aside;
Low bow'd the rest, he, *kingly*, did but nod. *Dunciad.*
KINGEVIL. *n. f.* [*king and evil.*] A scrofulous distemper,
in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured
by the touch of the king.

Sore eyes are frequently a species of the *kingevil*, and take
their beginning from vicious humours inflaming the tunica
adnata. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

KINGSHIP. *n. f.* [from *king.*] Royalty; monarchy.
They designed and proposed to me the new modelling of
sovereignty and *kingship*, without any reality of power, or
without any necessity of subjection and obedience. *K. Charles.*

We know how successful the late usurper was, while his
army believed him real in his zeal against *kingship*; but when
they found out the impotence, upon his aspiring to the same
himself, he was presently deserted and opposed by them, and
never able to crown his usurped greatness with the addition of
that title which he passionately thirsted after. *South.*

KINGSPEAR. *n. f.* A plant.
The stalk is round, smooth, strong, and branchy; the
leaves like those of a leek, but stronger and narrower: the
flowers are divided commonly as far as the basis, naked, stel-
lated, and embracing the ovary like a calyx: the apex of the
ovary puts forth six stamina, and a long tube from the centre,
which becomes a roundish fruit, carnos, triangular, divided
into three partitions inclosing triangular seeds. *Miller.*

KINGSTONE. *n. f.* A fish.
KINGSFOLK. *n. f.* [*kin and folk.*] Relations; those who are of
the same family.

Those lords, since their first grants of those lands, have
bestowed them amongst their *kinsfolk*. *Spenser.*
My *kinsfolk* have failed, and my familiar friends forgotten
me. *Job xix. 14.*

KINSMAN. *n. f.* [*kin and man.*] A man of the same race or
family.

KIT

The jury he made to be chosen out of their nearest *kinsmen*,
and their judges he made of their own fathers. *Spenser.*
Both fair, and both of royal blood they seem'd,
Whom *kinsmen* to the crown the heralds deem'd. *Dryden.*
Let me stand excluded from my right,
Robb'd of my *kinsman's* arms, who first appear'd in fight.

There is a branch of the Medicis in Naples: the head of it
has been owned as a *kinsman* by the great dukes, and 'tis thought
will succeed to his dominions. *Addison on Italy.*
KINSMAN. *n. f.* [*kin and woman.*] A female relation.

A young noble lady, near *kinswoman* to the fair Helen,
queen of Corinth, was come thither. *Sidney.*
The duke was as much in love with wit as he was with his
kinswoman. *Dennis's Letters.*

KIRK. *n. f.* [*cynce*, Saxon; *xurixan*.] An old word for a
church, yet retained in Scotland.

Home they hasten the posts to night,
And all the *kirk* pillars ere day-light,
With hawthorn buds, and sweet eglantine. *Spenser.*
Nor is it all the nation hath these spots,
There is a church as well as *kirk* of Scots. *Clarendon.*

What one party thought to river by the Scots, that the other
contemns, despising the *kirk* government and discipline of the
Scots. *King Charles.*

KIRTLE. *n. f.* [*cynel*, Saxon.] An upper garment; a gown.
All in a *kirtle* of discoloured fay
He clothed was. *Fairy Queen.*
What stuff wilt thou have a *kirtle* of? Thou shalt have a
cap to-morrow. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

Thy gowns, thy shoes, thy beds of roses,
Thy cap, thy *kirtle*, and thy posies,
Soon break, soon wither, soon forgotten,
In folly ripe, in reason rotten. *Raleigh.*

To KISS. *v. a.* [*cusan*, Welsh; *xlw.*]
1. To touch with the lips.
But who those ruddy lips can miss,
Which blest himself themselves do *kiss*. *Sidney.*

He took
The bride about the neck, and *kiss* her lips
With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shak. Teming of the Shrew.*

Their lips were four red roses on a stalk,
And in their summer beauty *kiss'd* each other. *Shak. R. III.*
2. To treat with fondness.

The hearts of princes *kiss* obedience,
So much they love it; but to stubborn spirits,
They swell and grow as terrible as storms. *Shak. H. VIII.*

3. To touch gently.
The moon shines bright: in such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees,
And they did make no noise. *Shaksf. Merch. of Venice.*

KISS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips.
What fense had I of her stol'n hours or lust?
I found not Cassio's *kisses* on her lips. *Shaksf. Othello.*

Upon my livid lips bestow a *kiss*:
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss!
KISSER. *n. f.* [from *kiss*.] One that kisses.

KISSINGCRUST. *n. f.* [*kissing and crust*.] Crust formed where
one loaf in the oven touches another.
These bak'd him *kissingcrusts*, and those
Brought him small beer. *King's Cookery.*

KIT. *n. f.* [*kites*, Dutch.]
1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*
2. A small diminutive fiddle.
'Tis kept in a case fitted to it, almost like a dancing-master's
kit. *Grew's Museum.*

3. A small wooden vessel, in which Newcastle salmon is sent up
to town.

KITCHEN. *n. f.* [*kegin*, Welsh; *keg*, Flemish; *cycene*, Sax.
cuisine, French; *cucina*, Italian; *kyben*, Erse.] The room in
a house where the provisions are cooked.

These being culpable of this crime, or favourites of their
friends, which are such by whom their *kitchens* are sometimes
amended, will not suffer any such statute to pass. *Spenser.*
Can we judge it a thing seemly for any man to go about the
building of an house to the God of heaven, with no other ap-
pearance than if his end were to rear up a *kitchen* or a parlour
for his own use? *Hobbes.*

He was taken into service in his court to a bafe office in his
kitchen, so that he turned a broach that had worn a crown. *Bacon.*
We see no new built palaces aspire,
No *kitchens* emulate the vestal fire. *Pope.*

KITCHENGARDEN. *n. f.* [*kitchen and garden.*] Garden in
which esculent plants are produced.
Gardens, if planted with such things as are fit for food, are
called *kitchengardens*. *Bacon.*

A *kitchengarden* is a more pleasant sight than the finest
orangery. *Spektator.*
KITCHENMAID. *n. f.* [*kitchen and maid.*] A cookmaid.

KITCHENSTUFF. *n. f.* [*kitchen and stuff*.] The fat of meat
scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan. *As*

KNA

As a thrifty wench scrapes *kitchenstuff*,
And barreling the droppings and the snuff
Of wasting candles, which in thirty year,
Reliquely kept, perchance buys wedding cheer. *Donne.*

Instead of *kitchenstuff* some cry
A gospel preaching ministry. *Hudibras.*
KITCHENWENCH. *n. f.* [*kitchen and wench*.] Scullion; maid
employed to clean the instruments of cookery. *Shakspeare.*

Laura to his lady was but a *kitchenwench*. *Swift.*
Roasting and boiling leave to the *kitchenwench*. *Swift.*
KITCHENWORK. *n. f.* [*kitchen and work*.] Cookery; work
done in the kitchen.

KITE. *n. f.* [*cýca*, Saxon.]
1. A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens.
Ravenous crows and *kites*. *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.*

Fly o'er our heads. *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.*
More pity that the eagle should be mew'd,
While *kites* and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shaksf. R. III.*

The heron, when the fourth high, so as sometimes she is
seen to pass over a cloud, sheweth winds; but *kites*, flying
aloft, shew fair and dry weather. *Bacon.*
A leopard and a cat seem to differ just as a *kite* doth from
an eagle. *Grew.*

2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity.
Detested *kite*! thou liest. *Shaksf. King Lear.*
3. A fictitious bird made of paper.

A man may have a great estate conveyed to him; but if he
will madly burn, or childishly make paper *kites* of his deeds,
he forfeits his title with his evidence. *Grov. of the Tongue.*

KITESFOOT. *n. f.* A plant.
KITTEN. *n. f.* [*kattien*, Dutch.] A young cat.
That a mare will sooner drown than an horse is not expe-
rienced, nor is the same observed in the drowning of whelps
and *kittens*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

1. It was scratched in playing with a *kitten*. *Wifeman.*
Helen was just flipp'd into bed;
Her eyebrows on the toilet lay,
Away the *kitten* with them fled,
As fees belonging to her prey. *Prior.*

To KITTEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats.
So it would have done
At the same season, if your mother's cat
Had *kitten'd*, though yourself had ne'er been born. *Shaksf.*

The eagle timbered upon the top of a high oak, and the
cat *kitten'd* in the hollow trunk of it. *L'Estrange.*
To KICK. *v. n.* [from *kick*.]
1. To make a small sharp noise.

2. In Scotland it denotes to pilfer or steal away suddenly with a
snatch.
To KNAB. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch; *knapp*, Erse.] To bite.
Perhaps properly to bite something brittle, that makes a noise
when it is broken; so as that *knab* and *knay* may be the same.

I had much rather lie *knabbing* crufts, without fear, in my
own hole, than be mistress of the world with cares. *L'Estrange.*
An ass was withing, in a hard Winter, for a little warm
weather, and a mouthful of fresh grafs to *knab* upon. *L'Estr.*

KNACK. *n. f.* [*enac*, Welsh, fly knavery; *cnapping*, Irish, Sax.]
1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.
When I was young, I was wont
To load my the with *knacks*: I would have ranfack'd
The pedlar's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Shaksf. Winter's Tale.*

For thee, fond boy,
If I may ever know thou do'st but fi-h
That thou no more shalt see this *knack*, as never
I mean thou shalt, we'll bar thee from success. *Shaksf.*

This cap was moulded on a porringer,
A velvet dish; fie, fie, 'tis lewd and filthy:
Why 'tis a cockle, or a walnut shell,
A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shakspeare.*

But is't not presumption to write verse to you,
Who make the better poems of the two?
For all these pretty *knacks* that you compose,
Alas, what are they but poems in prose? *Denham.*

He expounded both his pockets,
And found a watch, with rings and lockets;
A copper-plate, with almanacks
Engrav'd upon't, with other *knacks*. *Hudibras.*

2. A readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity.
I'll teach you the *knacks*
Of eating of flax,
And out of their noses
Draw ribbands and posies. *Ben. Johnson's Gypsies.*

The *knack* of fast and loose passes with foolish people for a
turn of wit; but they are not aware all this while of the de-
perate consequences of an ill habit. *L'Estrange.*

There is a certain *knack* in the art of conversation that gives
a good grace to many things, by the manner and address of
handling them. *L'Estrange.*

Knives, who in full assemblies have the *knack*
Of turning truth to lies, and white to black. *Dryden.*
My author has a great *knack* at remarks: in the end he makes

KNA

another, about our refining in controversy, and coming nearer
and nearer to the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*
The dean was famous in his time,
And had a kind of *knack* at rhyme. *Swift.*

3. A nice trick.
For how should equal colours do the *knack*?
Camelions who can paint in white and black? *Pope.*

To KNACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a sharp quick
noise, as when a stick breaks.
KNA'CKER. *n. f.* [from *knack*.]
1. A maker of small work.

One part for plow-wright, cartwright, *knacker*, and smith.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
2. A ropemaker. [*Reffio*, Latin]
KNAC. *n. f.* [*knag*, a wart, Danish. It is retain'd in Scotland.]
A hard knot in wood.

KNAGGY. *adj.* [from *knag*.] Knotty; fet with hard rough knots.
KNAP. *n. f.* [*cnap*, Welsh, a protuberance, or a broken piece;
cnap, Saxon, a protuberance.] A protuberance; a swelling
prominence.

You shall see many fine feats set upon a *knop* of ground, en-
vironed with higher hills round about it, whereby the heat of
the sun is pent in, and the wind gathereth as in troughs. *Bacon.*
To KNAP. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]

1. To bite; to break short.
He *knapp'd* the spear in funder. *Common Prayer.*
He will *knay* the spears a-pieces with his teeth. *Morse.*

2. [*Knapp*, Erse.] To strike so as to make a sharp noise like
that of breaking.
Knay a pair of tongs some depth in a vessel of water, and
you shall hear the found of the tongs. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

To KNAP. *v. n.* To make a short sharp noise.
I reduced shoulders to soon, that the standers-by heard them
knay in before they knew they were out. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

To KNA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *knay*.] To break off with a sharp
quick noise. *Ainsworth.*
KNA'PSACK. *n. f.* [from *knappen*, to eat.] The bag which a
soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions.

The constitutions of this church shall not be repealed, 'till
I see more religious motives than soldiers carry in their *knapsacks*. *King Charles.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot
it farthest: there are hedges in Summer, and barns in Winter
to be found: I with my *ena sack*, and you with your bottle at
your back: we'll leave honour to madmen, and riches to
knaves, and travel 'till we come to the ridge of the world. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

KNA'PWEED. *n. f.* [*jacca*, Latin.]
This is one of the headed plants destitute of spines: the
cup is squamose; the borders of the leaves are equal, being
neither serrated nor indented: the florets round the border of
the head are barren; but those placed in the center are suc-
ceeded each by one seed, having a down adhering to it. There
are fifty species of this plant, thirteen of which grow wild in
England, and the rest are exotics. *Miller.*

KNARE. *n. f.* [*knar*, German.] A hard knot.
A cake of turf lies baking on the ground,
And prickly stubs instead of trees are found;
Or woods with knots and *knar*s deform'd and old, *Dryden.*
Headless the moss, and hideous to behold.

KNAVE. *n. f.* [*cnava*, Saxon.]
1. A boy; a male child.
2. A servant. Both these are obsolete.

For as the moon the eye doth please
With gentle beams not hurting fight,
Yet hath fir sun the greater praise,
Because from him doth come her light;
So if my man must praises have,
What then must I that keep the *knave*? *Sidney.*

He cats and drinks with his domestic slaves;
A verier hind than any of his *knaves*. *Dryden.*

3. A petty rascal; a scoundrel; a dishonest fellow.
Molt men rather brook their being reputed *knaves*, than for
their honesty be accounted fools; *knaves*, in the mean time,
passing for a name of credit. *South's Sermon.*

When both plaintiff and defendant happen to be crafty
knaves, there's equity against both. *L'Estrange.*

An honest man may take a *knave's* advice;
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice.
See all our fools aspiring to be *knaves*. *Dryden.*

4. A card with a soldier painted on it.
For 'twill return, and turn t' account,
If we are brought in play upon't,
Or but by casting *knave*: get in,
What pow'r can hinder us to win? *Hudibras.*

KNA'VERY. *n. f.* [from *knave*.]
1. Dishonesty; tricks; petty villainy.
Here's no *knavery*! See, to beguile the old folks, how the
young folks lay their heads together. *Shakspeare.*

If I thought it were not a piece of honesty to acquaint the
king withal, I would do't; I hold it the more *knavery* to con-
ceal it. *Shaksf. Winter's Tale.*